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THE London Times and its free-trade echoes in this country have not yet driven Minister Egan out of Chili, but the "Thunderer" should remember that this is not a British administration.

THE Memphis Appeal-Avalanche expects that the next House, as soon as organized, will devote itself prudently and conscientiously to the business before it. A very large number of Democrats would give \$25 each to insure such action by the incoming House.

No American citizen should forget that this government would have no trouble with Chili but for the hostility which British free-trade merchants and consular officers have for the growing commerce of the United States under the reciprocity features of the present tariff act.

REPUBLICANS in Ohio generally predicted that McKinley would make gains in the cities and be lucky if he held his own in the country. When the returns came in, his greatest gains were made in agricultural communities. Those persons who are talking about a farmers' party should learn something from this fact; but they will not.

An escaped Tennessee convict who was arrested in Louisville, a few days ago, stated after his arrest that, to his knowledge, there were at least forty others beside himself in that city. The country south of the Ohio river is full of these escaped convicts, and it would not be surprising if some of them had found their way to this city.

THE New York Herald, which has supported Mr. Cleveland with more continuity than it ever did any other man, now expresses the opinion that he should be dropped and that a candidate should be taken from "the broad-shouldered West." It may be added that the broadshouldered West is very light-waisted in Democratic statesmen of the presi-

Ex-GOVERNOR GRAY has caused it to be given out that he is not an aspirant for the second place on the Democratic licket, and this with an emphasis which leads one to suspect that he would regard the offer of it in the nature of an insult. Nevertheless, the Sentinel insists on thrusting the denied place upon him just as if it did not believe that his rejection was made in good faith.

In his interview Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, remarked that the McKinley tariff act imposed the highest duties on the necessaries of life and the lowest on the luxuries. The "brainy man" of the Alliance is in error. There never were so many of the necessaries of life on the free list as in the present tariff law. One article, a necessary costing the people from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year, was put upon the free list which was never there before, while the duties on fine apparel, costly silks, satins and fine cigars were advanced.

THE Sentinel has removed any suspicion which might have existed that it was responsible for Mr. Cleveland's alleged hostility to Governor Gray for the second place on the Democratic ticket by openly announcing that it will be pleased to have his name follow that of Mr. Cleveland on the Democratic national ticket. It must be some other leading Democratic paper that has been reported to Mr. Cleveland as hostile to ex-Governor Gray for the second place. Until the Indianapolis News disclaims all hostility to the ex-Governor it will be suspected as the leading Democratic organ that dislikes the Indiana aspirant for the presidency or vice-presidency.

It seems impossible that a woman who was born a slave could have been kept twenty-five years in total ignorance of the fact that slavery had been abolished, but such a case has not only been reported in Missouri, but its credibility has been sustained by the courts. Edna Hickman, an old colored woman, living in Manitou county, Missouri, did not so much as have an inkling that the days of slavery were over until the death of her master, in 1889. When she found it out she was induced to bring a suit for her services for twenty-five years. The trial court awarded her half the amount claimed, but the Circut Court reversed the decision and the Court of Appeals reversed the Circuit Court's decision and ordered a new trial. This is one of the truths which are stranger than fiction.

It looks now as if the Chicago world's fair commission would have to undergo an investigation for alleged extravagance by Congress. Quite certainly the request for a loan of \$5,000,000 will not place. There can be no doubt that the triumph. On the other hand, the cleva- the years in which it has been laboring her, or says he does, has a way of firing a whole business has been organized and tion of Mr. Crisp to the speakership will in this country no murder involving bullet through her brain if she happen not er, calamity howlers and all-aroundstariff to return his affection, and now a woman smashers, is now in the hands of areceiver. City last evening and lodged in jail. He is Conquest of Grenada."

basis. With sixteen department heads, each getting \$7,500 a year, a directorgeneral at \$15,000, a treasurer at \$8,000, and many other salaried commissioners, officials and supernumeraries, it is no wonder a five-million-dellar loan is needed. It is said that the sainry list and running expenses of the Philadelphia Centennial at the corresponding period of the enterprise were only onequarter of those of the Chicago fair, and the Centennial was held in a period of high prices, too. This fair has sent out more expensive commissions and junketing parties already, ten to one, than any other ever did. To cap the climax, it is spending anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year on a Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, the head of which draws a salary of \$7,500 a year, when all the resources of the government and the press are being used to advertise the fair for nothing. There is an air of reckless extravagance in the management that augurs badly for the

SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEWS.

The interviews with several prominent members of the Alliance, published in yesterday's Journal, are instructive. Those who desire to organize a third party in the North express a desire for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland because it will give a momentum to their movement which it cannot otherwise receive. Such is the opinion of Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois. He is not a member of either of the old parties, and holds distinctively to the old green back and other financial heresies. A zealous and sanguine man, he mistakes his wishes for facts and judgment. His experience should teach him what will happen in the event of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He and two other third-party men were elected to the Illinois House. Two deserted the third party for the Democracy. and elected its candidate United States Senator. So, in the event of Mr. Cleveland's nomination for President, the great mass of voters who have been bred as Democrats, whether they are members of the Alliance and the F. M. B. A. or not, will vote for Mr. Cleveland. The other men from Northern States who were interviewed are in favor of a third party, either because it is for them a political hope for preferment, or because they are the relics of the old greenback parties.

The most significant interviews are those of two Southern men, Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Mr. McDowell, of Tennessee. They men who fairly represent the purposes of the Alliance in the South. They are both Democrats, and whatever the Alliance may do or its leaders may do, those men and the masses whom they represent will be Democrats. Being in favor of the free coinage of silver and "financial relief" of some sort, they are naturally opposed to Mr. Cleveland or any other Eastern man as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, but both will vote for Mr. Cleveland in the event he is the Democratic candidate, and there is no Alliance in either of these States which will amount to anything as a third party outside of that which will vote with these representative men. In both States the Alliance controls the Democratic party. In Tennessee the Alliance represents a new element in the Democratic party as opposed to the old magnates. The new element will make Mr. McDowell its candidate for United States Senator against Senator Bate, and as he represents a more liberal policy, may succeed. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Governor Hogg, of Texas, are both Alliance executives, but both are solid for the Democratic candidate for the presidency. President Polk is the only man of prominence who has declared that he will not support Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. Polk has no standing in the Democratic party in North Carolina, and his reputation is not such as to inspire confidence as the leader of a new party. The colored Alliance may well favor a third party in the South. Deprived of the right of suffrage as Republicans in all the States of the South in which they have a large

from a third party in the South. In conclusion, it will be found by these interviews that no man prominent in the Alliance movement in the South, and baving local influence, is in favor of the third party. On the contrary, his prominence in the Alliance, in nine cases in ten, is due to the hold he has upon the Democratic masses.

vote, they would naturally join any

movement by which they could have a

hope to regain their political rights. In-

asmuch as it was the Alliance Legisla-

ture of Tennessee which amended the

Dortch law so that no man who cannot

read can vote, the colored men have

little ground to hope for any advantage

THE CLEVELAND-HILL CONTROVERSY.

From his home on the banks of the muddy Missouri, Senator Vest proclaimed that the election in New York had put Tammany on friendly terms with Mr. Cleveland and thus removed every obstacle to his nomination. But Representative Cummings, of New York, who is a Tammanyite and a Tammany member of the House, does not take that view of the matter. Mr. Cleveland has not won Tammany over and did not gain anything by the New York election; but inasmuch as it disclosed his inability to control the mugwump vote, it afforded additional reason why he should not receive the Democratic nomination. While Mr. Commings claims that it was a Hill victory, he says that the factional feeling is such that neither Cleveland nor Hill can be nominated, and predicts that Flower will be-a thing which he considers "net at all de-

The fight between the Cleveland and Hill factions in New York has been carried into the contest for Speaker. The Cleveland men in the New York delegation will support Mr. Mills, while the Hill and Tammany members, led by Mr. Cummings, will vote for Mr. Crisp. The opponents of Mr. Cleveland are determined to defeat Mr. Mills, because his be granted until some pruning has taken | success will be regarded as a Cleveland

prospects, since the anti-Cleveland influence in New York is directing his canvass in the North. Thus the antagonism between the Cleveland and Hill factions in New York will influence the speakership. How far it will spread beyond New York is not now known, and how far it may influence the selection cannot be predicted. But the defeat of Mr. Mills, in view of the earnest support given him by Cleveland organs in the East, can but have an unfavorable influence upon Mr. Cleveland's prospects.

THE END OF A PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

No doubt many persons have been amused by the apparent zeal with which the Democratic press and leaders of the party in this State have been promoting Governor Gray's presidential boom Outside of this State it had no existence nor the prospect of any, but his Indiana friends have been hammering away at it as earnestly as if they really thought there was something in it. The Governor himself has encouraged them by openly avowing himself a candidate for first place and solemnly declaring that under no circumstances would he ac cept second place. If anybody suggested that all this urging of the Indiana man for President was simply intended to coach him for second place, the suggestion was vehemently denied as if were insult to hint that a statesman o his transcendent ability and great public services would be content with th office of Vice-president.

But the game is played out, and the objective point of Governor Gray's candidacy is disclosed. He is for second place. The Sentinel, which has been ostentatiously pushing him for President, now admits that he is not in the race for that office, and declares that the winning ticket is Cleveland and Gray. In discussing the probabilities for 1892, the Sentinel says "a determination to nominate Cleveland again is apparent in every quarter of the country." It says if the Ohio election had gone differently Campbell might have become an available candidate, but his defeat puts him out of the question and also settles the case against a Western candidate. Governor Boies is not available for either place, because the result of the recent election in Iowa "was mainly due to local issues." Therefore the Sentinel concludes:

The fighting ground in next year's campaign will again be New York and Indiana and the ticket will be Cleveland and Gray, if both of them be living when the Democ racy assemble in national convention. It dianians would prefer to have this ticket reversed, as a matter of State pride and simple justice-but when Mckinley with his tin tariff and tin horns carried Ohio last Tuesday, it was a challenge direct and insolent to the issue of which Cleveland is the apotheosis. He is no longer a candidate of the sovereign masses of every State in the Union that has felt the clutch of Republican law at its throat, while protected bosses rifle the pockets of its people. Con-spirators and marplots cannot undo bim now. The American people have decided that he shall be the next President, not because he is a New Yorker, but because he is one of them. The ticket of the nationa Democracy for 1892 is so plainly foreshad owed that it requires no prophet to point

that it will be Cleveland and Gray. This is an end of Governor Gray's presidential boom and a virtual admis sion that from the beginning it has been only a skirmishing for position. H objective point has been second place. This admission, though late, is creditable to him and his friends, as it shows much juster appreciation of his ability and deserts than the attempt to make him a presidential candidate. The vicepresidency is a much more dignified and important office than he ought to aspire to. The mention of his name in connection with the presidency was a farce. Hereafter let it be understood that he a candidate for Vice-president, and that Indiana Democrats are for Cleveland and Gray.

PEFFER'S PLAN.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, is the author of a work recently published under the title of "The Farmer's Side." His theme, of course, is the grievances of the farmers, and his object is to suggest some remedy. One chapter in the book treats of "The destroying power of usury." On this subject Mr. Peffer writes very feelingly. He says:

Money at interest is a destroyer. It earns ten dollars to labor's one. It increases at the rate of 6 per cent. to 100 per cent. half yearly, and it eats not a morsel, nor does it require any exertion or outlay on the part of its beneficiary. Muscles and brains must be maintained and renewed constantly, bodies must be clothed and fed, families must be housed, governments must be sustained, and all these things require effort and waste of substance; but a dollar at interest does not waste, it needs no repairs. * * * The average man never gave a moment's thought to the destroying power of interest. A few dollars of interest money is a small matter; but when the interest accumulations of a number of years are compared with the slow gains of labor, the contrast appears strikingly. I desire to impress the reader's mind with the force of the thought-interest is a destroyer.

Of course, there is nothing new in this. It has been much better said by many writers, and often illustrated by striking figures of speech and arithmetic. Yet with all of Mr. Peffer's opposition to interest, and his horror at falling into the hands of "the destroyer," what does the reader suppose is his remedy for the farmer's troubles? His panacea for all the ills which he depicts is that the government should lend the farmers money at interest. The complaint is that too many farmers are in debt and paying interest now. The Peffer plan would make them all debtors, and all victims of "the destroyor." Mr. Peffer proposes to cure the alleged evils from which the farmers are suffering by making them all borrowers and interest-payers. He evidently thinks "the hair of the dog is good for the bite." It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor. Mr. Peffer would make not merely two, but a hundred debtors where now there is only one.

Considering the character of the people to whose regeneration the work of the Salvation Army is chiefly directed, the wonder is not that an occasional tragedy occurs, but that the turbulent elements and undisciplined natures gathered together in that organization are not shown in frequent outbreaks. As a matter of fact, however, scandals are rare in that remarkable army, and erimes committed by its members few. In all

case the offender was merely a hangeron, and was doubtless a weak-minded, irresponsible creature, unfit to be left to her own devices. It may be objected that it is this class of irresponsibles who naturally gravitate to such an association as the Salvation Army, but the same thing is true as to other religious societies that work chiefly upon the emotions, and is true as to attractions far more objectionable than the army. The tragedy at Omaha is one to be deplored under any circumstances, but is not necessarily a reflection upon the methods or merits of this unique religious body.

THE Washington correspondent of a Democratic exchange discloses the fact that sectionalism is an element in the speakership contest. A certain number of members of the next House, while professing a personal willingness to see Crisp, McMillin, Mills or Hatch elected to the office, argue that sentiment in the North is likely to resent the choice of a Southerner, and that Republican orators will make a point against the Democracy in 1892. For this reason, say these gentlemen, it will be wise to elect Bynum or Springer. For the benefit of the persons who are so anxious to secure the good opinion of the North for the House it may be said here and now that since a Democrat must be elected Speaker Northern Republicans will be quite as well satisfied with one from the South as from Indiana or Illinois. During the war the average Indiana Democrat was rated as much less worthy of respect than a rebel, and the characteristics that distinguished them then still exist. If sectional legislation comes up, Bynum might be depended on to outdo Southerners in his zeal to further it.

THE New York Sun, which has a habit of looking a situation squarely in the face, warns Democrats not to lay too much stress upon the recent victory in that State. It assures them it will be a mistake to suppose that New York can be carried by the Democrats without the usual effort in 1892, when local issues and local dissensions will play no part. It adds:

In 1892 the Democrats will have to face, in all probability, a united Republican party, and they need count upon no such excess of strength that they can afford to suffer the defections which an unpopular candidate or an extreme platform would be sure to cause. They understand as well as the Democrats elsewhere that New York is necessary to them, and they understand even berter that New York is a close State n a national election, and one in which the conservative opinion of business and labor is all powerful. The Republicans in the country districts will not stay away from the polls next fall.

The conclusion of the Sun is that if the Democracy expect to carry New York next year they must discard unpopular issues and candidates, thereby meaning free trade and Grover Cleve-

THE so-called "subtreasury plan" advocated by the Farmers' Alliance proposes the establishment of government loan agencies in every county in the United States, which shall loan money to farmers on farm products as security. It is proposed to limit loans in all cases to 80 per cent. of the value of the products. Why should a farmer who has such products pawn them for 80 per cent. of their value when he can always sell them outright for the full market

Moreover, this plan is avowedly a scheme for farmers only. It would give them the exclusive privilege of borrowing money from the government on farm products security. The manufacturer, the miner and other wealth-producers and the owner of city real estate would not be "in it." This would be class legislation of the most selfish kind and monopoly of the most odious character.

THE action of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in adding 20 per cent. to the assessment of real estate in the city of Evansville roused a great deal of opposition in that city, and it has finally culminated in a citizens' meeting and application for an injunction to restrain the collection of the increased taxes. The ground of the application is that the State board ordered the increase before the County Board of Review had completed its work.

THAT Mayor Sullivan would veto the ordinance annexing North Indianapolis was a forgone conclusion from the moment that Mr. Hawkins and other Democratic leaders began to put the pressure on him. It was easy enough to find a pretext for the veto, and if one had failed another would have served. The case has not been considered on its merits, but has been decided on partisan grounds.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Many Like Him. He coyly admitted, with a slight air of pride. That he was not so good as he ought to be; Yet this fact in his favor cannot be denied-That he was not so bad as he sought to be.

How It Worked. Watts-When we started housekeeping, my wife and I, we were not as rich as we might be. So, after consultation, we decided that it was better to economize in our apparel rather than at

Potts-Good idea, that, Watts-Sol The result was that all of our friends dropped in often to dine with us-and dodged us on the street.

They All Said It. Night had fallen over the city. (Not that night Vainly were the electric lights and the glin mering gas putting forth their efforts to assume the duties of the obscured and struggling moon.

The total eclipse was on. As the obscuration deepened and deepened until it reached total obliteration, every man turned unto his neighbor, and from Irvington to North Indianapolis, from Brightwood to Haughville, from the yellow bridge and the Circle ar ose a mighty chorus of "Ah! she's out of sight,

ain't she!"

ALONG with its improvements Anderson is taking on some metropolitan ways of the objectionable sort. It is worth noting, however, that when the police of that thriving town start out to arrest rowdies and law-breakers they do the job thoroughly. They have not yet reached that advanced stage in "reform" government that makes it essential to give advance notice of proposed raids on rascals.

It is getting to be Lard lines for the woman all around. The man who loves

until the affair at Omaha, and in that | has shot another one to death because she loved her so. If this thing goes on the only way for the coming woman to save her life will be to make herself as disagreeable as

possible to all associates. MERCHANT TWITCHELL, of Philadelphia, who lost his nephew and his valuables in the Kansas City depot, and thinks the young man has been murdered, is too slow. To any but the Philadelphia mind the combination of Kansas youth, a satchel full of money and diamonds, and a station full of fast trains, must suggest other and less gory possibilities.

A CORRESPONDENT states that Congressman Jason B. Brown recently went out of his way in a public speech to abuse the Republican party, and asks the Journal to "give a sketch of his public and private life." The Journal must decline to do this. It is a family newspaper.

INVESTIGATOR: Your question involves too many points to be answered here. You should consult a lawyer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE fame of some men is preserved by their cast-off clothes. An old hat of Dillon. the Irish leader, recently sold in Australia

WILLIAM SAVEENY, of Catasaugua, Pa., aged 103 years, believes that he is the oldest tobacco chewer on earth, having used the weed without a day's break for over ninety

COL. JOHN D. WASHBURN, United States minister to Switzerland, is on his way home, accompanied by his caughter, Mrs. Greene, and her husband. The party left Mrs. Washburn in Paris.

project for a grand cathedral in Berlin to cost ten millions of marks. It is to be for the state religion, of course. He is also bent on establishing an "imperial cooking In the famous class of Harvard, '38, there has been six deaths within a year, those of

James Russell Lowell, Judge Charles

EMPEROR WILHELM'S latest freak is a

Devens, Hon. George B. Loring, Dr. Will-1am P. Dexter, Rufus King and Patrick T. It is dangerous to acquire prominence in lawyer, was made President of Colombia in 1874. Since then he has been banished, recalled, disgraced, and is now restored to

bonor and the presidency. ELEVEN women whose ages aggregate 861 years were present at a reunion of the Selleck family in Norwalk, Conn., a few days ago. The youngest of the eleven was sixty-seven and the eldest minety-two. while a serene seventy-eight was the aver-

age. Miss Ann Jennings was the only spinster of the eleven. THE widow of William H. Smith becomes a peeress in her own right. Her late husband declined the honor for himself when it was offered in recognition of his services to the Conservative government, but there was a reserved understanding that in case of his death while Mrs. Smith was still living the Queen would confer a coronet upon her with succession to her eldest son and his heirs. That understanding has now been carried out.

THE first flag of stars and stripes was made for the United States army by a Quakeress named Betsey Ross, in a little brick building still standing on Arch above Second street in Philadelphia. It is proposed by the Pennsylvania Historical Society to purchase this building from the present owner, Mrs. Amelia Mund, and exhibit it at the world's fair alongside the home of William Penn. And, if possible, the first flag should be flown from the gable.

DR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Methodist Bishop of Africa, while staying in a hotel in Rotterdam recently, had a strange experience. Awakening from his sleep in the early morning, he found his face badly scratched and bleeding and wet towels applied thereto to absorb the blood. The innkeeper declares that he found the Bishop in an adjoining room kneeling on the bare floor, bleeding at the nose, dazed as if he had been walking in his sleep and had hurt himself. But some of Bishop Taylor's friends suspect that he was assaulted, with a view to robbery, and left to die.

MISS HARRIET MONROE, & Chicago lady, born in 1860, will be the poet of the world's fair. This commemoration ode will set forth in poetic form the feeling with which Columbus and the early discoverers sailed away from the old world for the discovery of the new. It will show the mission of the continent they discovered among the nations of the earth and the greatness of the history and destiny of America. It will he set to music and sung at the dedication by an immense chorus of voices under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Miss Monroe wrote the ode which was sung at the opening of the Auditorium.

THE SHIN-PLASTER SEASON. The druggist's face a bright look wore When I entered his place to-day, As he was arranging a goodly store Of plaster and arnica.

So smiling and cheerful he seemed to be That I asked to tell the reason He was so, and, winking, he answered me, -New York Press.

HOW TO EARN A LIVING.

Mrs. McKee Doesn't Know What She Would Do, but Mrs. Harrison Would Paint,

What would you do if you had to earn our living! What the wife and daughter of the President of the United States answered is certainly of great interest. When they were asked Mrs. McKee said for both: "I think there is no doubt as to what my mother would do in such a case. With her taient for the brush it would be most natural for her to support herself by her art in painting. She has, I think, a livelihood in that gift if she cared to earn it, and in these days when art is everywhere in demand no one with such a gift needs despair

"As to myself," continued Mrs. McKee, 'I have often wondered what I should do if I were ever driven to earn my living; for, indeed, I have no talent whatever, think that every girl, as well as boy, should be educated to follow some profession or trade, and should be thus prepared for the every-day emergencies of life. Few of us know what changes of fortune will come to us in the course of years, and all should fit themselves to follow some one of the many professions and trades open to those who wish to gain a livelihood. I am certain of one thing, and that is I should never select the profession of a journalist. for I am constitutionally opposed to wielding the pen. It is an effort for me to even write a letter, and I could never be happy in composing long articles. But then every one has not the same gift, and I think my specialty must be in domestic life, of which

For the Factory Girl.

Kansas City Journal. Jerry Simpson says the People's party is the champion of the downtrodden laborer —of the poor factory girl who turns her spindle until her brain turns with it and of the woman who makes shirts at 14 cents a day. Jerry doesn't explain how his party means to help these struggling unfertunates, but the party's platform tells us. It will lend them government money to the amount of 80 per cent. of the value of their lands, and of their wheat, corp. cotton and tobacco. If you are a poor factory girl, all you have to do when the new party gets into power is to mortgage your farm or grain to the government, present the vouchor to the sub-treasury, and there you are.

Unkind Remark,

Indiana might just as well keep that strip of territory along her eastern boundary line about which there is at present a con-

The County Commissioners will go out troversy. Ohio doesn't want it. There are into Pike township this morning to inspect enough Democrats in the western part of this State now for all practical purposes, a considerable mileage of gravel roads with and there is no necessity of adding 8,000 or a view of accepting them as a part of the 10,000 of the Indiana species. grayel road system of this county.

Out of Business.

The female firm of Diggs. Lease & Gong-

STATE FAIR GROUNDS SOLD

Martindale, Claypool and Hubbard Get the Big Prize at'a Cost of \$275,100.

Mr. Beville Was Confident, but He Was Not In

It-The Site Is Historic Ground-Camp

Morton Will Be No More.

The old State fair grounds were sold at

exactly 4:16 yesterday afternoon to E. B

Martindale, E. F. Claypool and W. W.

Apbbard, of this city, the purchase price

being \$275,100. The committee appointed

by the board at its last meeting, consisting

Treasurer Johnson, met at the rooms of

the State Board of Agriculture in the State

House at 2 o'clock, and remained there

talking of the prospects of a sale, the

weather, condition of crops, etc., until

about 3:30, when in came Messrs. Martin-

dale, Claypool and Hubbard, the

three who have been associated

together for the purchase of the grounds.

They had hardly exchanged greetings with

the committee before H. H. Beville, the

man who has felt sure enough of getting

came bustling in, panting like a quarter

horse at the half pole. The triumvirate

gazed at Beville, and Beville glared at the

Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus of modern real

estate. When one of the trio wanted to get

watch him with cat-like closeness. It was

three against one, which the old school-

boy adage used to claim "is no man's fun.

But Beville maintained that same un

swerving confidence of securing the prize

that has characterized his negotiations all

along, and felt just as sure of win-

The committee has felt all along that he

did not have the requisite amount of ready

money to buy the grounds, and they warned

him that he must have the money read

yesterday, or conclusive proof that he coul

Monday sure.

fair of 1892.

take the grounds if the bid was awarded to

him, for they proposed to sell the grounds

When the propositions were submitted

that of Martindale, Claypool & Hubbard

came first. It was for \$275,100. Mr. Beville

was asked if he would give more, and he

refused to do so. The State fair grounds

tlemen named, and they at once put up a

forfeit bond of \$1,000, pending the signing

of the deeds at the next meeting of the

board. The stipulation with regard to the

payment is that one-third of the purchase

price must be paid cash down, one-third in

one year and one-third in two years. Pres-

ident Banks, in speaking of the sale, said;

"I think the board has done a good job and

I hope the purchases are as well pleased as

it is. Now, if we can only succeed in

making as good a purchase of our new fair grounds I shall be satisfied. There are

several good places offered to us, but we

don't seem to be able to make location and

in securing a new, home and we shall hope

to have everything in readiness for the big

The Ground Is Historic.

The sale of the Indiana State fair grounds

vesterday to a syndicate that will divide it

into lots, over which the city will soon

spread in beautifully-shaded streets mar-

gined with pretty houses, will in a short

time remove the last semblance of the most

historic piece of ground in

concerned. For a few

previous to the breaking out of the rebel-

lion the original tract of this ground

about thirty-six acres, was used for State

fair purposes, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon it became a camp, and not until

the close of the war did it again come into

The news of the fail of Fort Sumter was

confirmed, after several days and nights of

intense suspense, by a dispatch received at

Indianapolis on Sunday morning, the 14th

of April, 1861. On the following morning

lovernor Morton telegraphed to President

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender you

Indianapolis having been designated by

secured for that purpose and named in honor of the Governor. "Camp Morton."

a name that never should have been taken

from them and which it is to be hoped will

On the 16th of April, the day after the

tinged to be the rendezvous for volunteers.

and thousands marched from that place to

to the front. But as other calls came for

troops other camps were established,

At the fall of Fort Donelson thousands

of the prisoners who surrendered at that

stronghold, the first important victory of

General Grant, were brought to Camp

Morton. After the victory at Shiloh an-other large number of prisoners ar-

rived, and from that time forward

prisoners were arriving and departing

when exchanged until the close of the war.

The ground south of the State fair grounds

Root & Allen's addition, now covered

with houses, was then a wide piece

of common, upon which were pitched

prisoners, made several thousand mouths

to feed, and the daily routine of camp life,

as observed by small boys who roamed

Mr. Beville Talked Big.

Works office yesterday morning was H. H.

bidding on the old State fair grounds. Mr.

"If the State Board of Agriculture accepts

my proposition," said he, "and I presume it

will, the property will be deeded to a trus-

tee. I brought the plat in this morning so

you could examine it, refer it to the city

engineer, and be ready to pass on it Wednesday morning, so I can close up the deal with the State board. The board re-

ferred the plat to the city engineer and wi

a Journal reporter Mr. Beville said: "I expect to get the old fair grounds. The State board rejected all the bids presented

and proposed to sell the property for \$275,-000, one-third to be cash and the rest in two

years. I accepted that proposition and have put up a forfeit. If I don't secure the

property the State board will have gone

The old fair grounds, as shown by Mr.

Meeting of George H. Thomas Post.

George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., will

meet in regular session to-night, but the

meeting will be one of especial interest,

from the fact that a large number of promi-

nent visitors will be present, and the mus-

ter will be illustrated with a brilliant

series of sciopticon views. The ladies of

the Woman's Relief Corps of Thomas Post

Will Inspect Gravel Roads,

Thomas Maggett was arrested at Men-

will attend the meeting in a body.

s a Here's a Very Queer Crime,

back on its own proposition."

Beville's plat, contains 287 lots.

be ready to report to-morrow morning.

present generation are likely to obtain.

the first men, those who served as the

months troops, held the place of honor.

the War Department as the place of ren-

for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the

authority of the government, 10,000 men.

now be replaced by "Morton Park."

State, so far as the

service for the annual State fair.

price work together. No time will be los

were then declared sold to the three gen

up to whisper to another, Mr. Beville would

the grounds to advertise for options on lots,

of President Banks, Secretary Bagley and

charged with violating the postal laws in sending a certain obscene communication through the mails. The letter was addressed to the lady with whom he has had an engagement of marriage, and the infor-mation which led to his apprehension was furnished the secret service department by her parents.

WANTS THE MONEY BACK.

The Woman's Relief Corps Decides Not to Have a Tablet on the Monument.

At the eighth annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps for the Department of Indiana, held in this city April 8 to 10 last, that body decided to rescind the action of the sixth annual convention, held in 1889, which voted \$1,500 for a bronze tablet to represent the Relief Corps, to be placed on the soldiers' monument. The official notification of this action has just been received from the State headquarters at Wabash, from president Laura Hess, by Commissioner Langsdale, of the monument commission. The cause assigned for such action is that the original idea of erecting such a monument was to memorialize loyalty and patriot-Indiana soldiers who brayery, of all fought for their country, without regard to social organization. The Relief Corps decided at its last convention that should any tablets or souvenirs of any nature be placed on the monument it would in a measure tend to identify the erection of the monument with the organizations so represented, which would thus mar the original idea of the State. The corps therefore asks that the \$500 that has been contributed to this fund be returned to the treasurer at Wabash

There will be no ill feeling, either on the part of the commission or the G. A. R., about this action of the Women's Relief Corps, for it is the sense of the greater number of the Grand Army of Indiana that no tablet of any organization should be placed on the monument. The members of the commission themselves inaugurated this wise step by refusing to allow their names to be placed on the corner-stone of the monument. If this had been done then every organized body of a patriotic nature in the entire State would have demanded a tablet, and the result would have been that the monument from corner-stone to cap-stone would have been plastered with memorial tablets. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, the atriotic Order Sons of America, the Loyal Legion, the Union Veterans' Legion, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and every other society in the State would have demanded a space on the monument. By refusing one all can be refused and no ill feeling caused. The money will be refunded

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Harry Gibson, Recently of Cincinnati, in Jail -The Man Who Shot at S. K. Fletcher.

Harry Gibson is an individual who, about three weeks ago, came to this city from Cincinnati. In this bare announcement there is nothing, perhaps, particularly interesting, but when it is known that Mr. Gibson is a notorious burglar and that he has probably been at the bottom of all the recent burglaries in Indianapolis and has finally been lodged in jail, then the matter becomes more interesting. night the residence of G. W. Wysong, No 25 Fletcher avenue, was entered and ransacked, the result being the loss of \$25 in money, a valuable gold watch and heavy chain, a diamond stud, two pairs of gold sleeve-buttons and a handsome gold locket The discovery of these losses made yesterday morning and at once reported to the police. The case was given to detectives Thornton and James, and these officers commenced a systematic search for their man, with the result that at 2:30 P. M. they ran down Harry Gibson out in the northeast part of the city, having in his possession every article of the stolen property, including the cash. This can be credited to the account of detectives Thornton and James as a very clever piece of work. It is believed that Gibson is the same burglar who fired at S. K. Fletcher a week ago, and that he has committed many, if not all, the recent minor burglaries.

NEW PLATE-GLASS-WORKS.

dezvous for troops these fair grounds were The DePauws, of New Albany, Will Construct Factories at Alexandria, Ind.

The DePauw Plate-glass Company, of Alexandria, Madison county, filed its articles of incorporation with Secretary of President issued his first call for troops, five hundred men came into Camp Morton. State Matthews yesterday. The principal By the 19th, three days after the call, there offices are to be in New Albany and the were 2,400 men in the camp, and more arcapital stock of the concern is \$1,200,000. riving by every train. So rapidly did the volunteering proceed that in less than seven The stock is divided into 12,000 shares of days more than twelve thousand men, or \$100 each, subscribed to as follows: Charles three times the number then required from W. DePauw, New Albany, one; Newland Indiana, had been tendered. The "old T. DePauw, New Albany, 8,998; Washingfiag" at once became sacred, and was proudly ton D. Keyes, New Albany, one; Charles T. Doxey, Anderson, Ind., 3,999; Edwin P. displayed in every breeze. From this time Schlater, Anderson, Ind., one. The term on until February, 1862, Camp Morton conof corporation of the company is named as fifty years.

The following articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday; though Camp Morton, as having sent out | The South Anderson Natural-gas Company. of Anderson, capital stock, \$2,500; the Marion Hosiery Company, of Marion, capital, \$10,000; Boone & Monroe Natural-gas and Mining Company, of Boone township, capital stock, \$8,000.

DIPHTHERIA FRIGHT.

Sudden Development of the Scourge Creater a Scare in a School Building.

There is a big diphtheria scare on Spring street and in that immediate locality. tents of the soldiers who guarded the prisoners. These, with the Sunday a child in a family named Oswald, residing on Spring street, died of the scourge without the parents having known among the tents, or witnessed the drills until a day prior to the death what the ailand dress-parades, gave them a better ment was. The child had attended school idea of army life than the youth of the up to a few days before her death and when the teachers and the patrons of the school heard of the matter they were badly scared, especially as two or three One of the callers at the Board of Public other cases developed in the Oswald family. The teachers sent word yesterday Beville, the real-estate agent who has been to the Board of Health to send a sanitary officer to the school-house to fumigate the the building and the books. Officer San-Beville's object in coming before the board born attended to the matter. was to get a plat of the fair grounds ap-

St. George's Lecture Course.

St. George's Church people seem determined to have everything as nice as they possibly can for the forthcoming course of lectures. They have papered the greater part of the building and laid carpet in part also, and have improved the general appearance so that internally the clittle stone church" looks inviting. One week from next Thursday evening United States Senator Turple will deliver the first lecture of the course. Course or single addmission tickets can be had from any of the members or at Broick's drag store. Course tickets, \$1; single tickets, 15 cents.

Organized Mail Clerks,

The delegation of postal clerks representing the Indianapolis association at the district convention at Cincinnati have returned home. The convention at headquarters resulted in a strong, hearty district organization being effected. It is a question of time only when a demand will be made for a reclassification of the service so that those men who work the longest hours and perform the most labor shall receive the proper proportionate com-

Notable G. A. II. Meeting.

The meeting of George H. Thomas Post G. A. R., at its headquarters to-night, will be one of the most notable meetings of veterans ever held in this city, and the exercises will be worthy of the organization and of the strong and vigorous post.

The Neighborly Club.

The Neighborly Club will meet this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Brown, 859 North Pennsylvania street.